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31 January 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO TRIPARTITE TALKS

Mozambique Radio Praises Proposal

SK080415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--Mozambican Radio on December 27 published an article on the occasion of socialist constitutional memorial day of our country.

After airing "Song to Marshal Kim Il-song" and other Korean songs, the radio reviewed the history of Korea.

The radio said:

President Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state for an early realization of Korea's reunification.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced a great many proposals and policies for the peaceful reunification of the country from the first days of its artificial division. But the United States and the South Korean puppet clique have opposed these just proposals and policies and run riot in aggressive war preparations.

The South Korean puppet clique finds themselves further isolated in the international arena.

The South Korean puppet regime is an anti-popular "regime" which exists only to repress the working masses.

South Korea is a complete colony of the United States.

Korea is one.

She must be reunified peacefully in accordance with the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by President Kim Il-song.

Report on Newspaper Article

SK151304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--It is a most reasonable and realistic way of averting the danger of war and defending peace for us to hold tripartite talks with the United States and the South Korean authorities who are directly to blame for the present situation of Korea, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

It says the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the joint meeting of the DPRK Central people's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee is an expression of our sincere efforts to resolve in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation the grave situation on the Korean peninsula where tension is mounting as never before and the danger of nuclear war increasing rapidly, and a manifestation of our consistent peaceloving stand to remain true to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Pointing out that to hold tripartite talks is an urgent demand for the removal of the grave danger of war from the Korean peninsula and creation of a favorable phase for peace and for independent and peaceful reunification, it says:

It is necessary first of all to solve the problem with the United States in order to remove the grave danger of war from the Korean peninsula and settle the Korean question in a peaceful way.

It is because the United States is under unavoidable obligation to preserve peace in Korea and remove the obstacles standing in the way of her reunification.

The United States is the real ruler of South Korea which has kept its troops there for nearly 40 years and seized all powers including the prerogative of supreme military command and the very one barring the reunification of Korea and increasing tension. It is the United States that is chiefly to blame for the situation on the Korean peninsula brought to the brink of war.

We intend to hold tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in the talks between us and the United States because they are another party responsible for the tension in our country.

Zealously following the United States, the South Korean authorities are offering South Korea to it as its nuclear forward base, tightening military (?tieup) with Japan and desperately carrying on the anti-DPRK campaign with the backing of foreign forces in pursuance of confrontation with us.

[Words indistinct] Korea and the United States and a declaration of non-aggression between North and South Korea is adopted at the tripartite talks, the source and possibility of war would disappear for good on the Korean peninsula and a firm guarantee for the peaceful reunification of our country be laid.

Whether or not [words indistinct] and peace preserved in Korea depends entirely on the stand of the United States.

If the U.S. Government is concerned even a little for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must discard its past wrong stand and approach our proposal for tripartite talks with sincerity.

The South Korean authorities must not resort to the moves for war and division under the aegis of foreign forces but show an affirmative response to our proposal (?to hold) talks with a readiness to create preconditions for peaceful reunification by making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, easing the tension and removing military confrontation.

Foreign Media on Talks Proposal

SK150857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign mass media gave wide publicity to the information on the joint meeting of the Central people's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Reporting the gist of the information on the joint meeting, the Nepalese paper RISING NEPAL January 12 said:

The joint meeting put forward a new proposal to hold tripartite talks between Korea, the United States and the South Korean authorities in order to create favorable preconditions for the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

It proposed to create preconditions for independent and peaceful reunification by signing a Korea-U.S. peace agreement, withdrawing the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between North and South and then to hold a North-South dialogue for reunification.

Another Nepalese paper GORKHAPATRA January 12 carried a similar report.

The Jordanian paper JORDAN TIMES January 12, reporting about the joint meeting, said:

North Korea decided to send letters proposing to hold trilateral talks respectively to U.S. Congress and Government and to the South Korean authorities.

On January 11 Ghanaian television broadcast a detailed summary of the information on the joint meeting, screening a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

On the same day Burundi Radio, Norwegian television, Ghanaian Radio, the RSS NEWS AGENCY and Nepalese Radio repeatedly reported the information on the joint meeting.

Under the title "Most Just and Positive Measure for Peaceful Reunification of the Country," the ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar reported the information on January 13. It said:

The joint meeting decided to hold tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities, another party responsible for the mounting tensions in Korea today, participate in the talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

The joint meeting said that a North-South dialogue for reunification would be held after creating favorable preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by signing a peace agreement with the United States and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between North and South.

The information on the joint meeting was reported by Malagasy television January 12 and Malagasy Radio January 13.

CAR President Supports 'New Measure'

SK162321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1606 GMT 16 Jan 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, fully supported the new measure taken for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem at a joint meeting of the Central people's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

When he met the DPRK ambassador to Central Africa on January 12, he declared that the government and people of the Central African Republic and himself would always support the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Central Africa and Korea.

Foreign Seamen Support Talks Proposal

SK160430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Crewmen of foreign ships held a joint meeting at Chongjin port on January 13 in support of the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The meeting was attended by the crewmen of the Panamanian ships "Bineka No 3," "Matsushima" and "Sun Ireland 1", the Bulgarian ship "Georgi Benkovski", the Japanese ships "Seikomaru," "Atsushima-Maru" and "Taisei-Maru-No 8".

Kenjiro Konishi, master of the Japanese ship "Atsushima-Maru", spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that the United States and the South Korean puppet clique have staged almost every day armed provocations against the northern half of Korea and are planning to stage the unprecedented-in-the-scope "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises from February 1, he said:

This military rehearsal is a "test war", a "preliminary war" not intended for "defence of South Korea" but aimed at even a nuclear war for invading the DPRK and Asia.

He said the proposal for tripartite talks is a realistic, just step for warding off the danger of war and guaranteeing a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and reunifying the country by the Korean people themselves without outside interference and an epochal initiative for saving mankind from the horrifying danger of nuclear war and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Speaking next were Ilia Maznew, master of the Bulgarian ship "Georgi Benkovski", I. N. Witra, master of the Panamanian ship "Bineka No 3," and Iwao Yamasaki, master of the Japanese ship "Seiko-Maru."

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a statement. The statement says:

We hold that the United States and the South Korean authorities should accept without delay the just proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks.

To avert the danger of war and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula, Korea should be reunified in accordance with the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity clarified in the world's famous July 4 North-South joint statement.

Considering the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song a most fair and realistic proposal for Korea's reunification at present, we actively support it.

We ardently call upon the justice- and peace-loving peoples the world over to actively support the new proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

CHOSON SINBO Editorial

SK171206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in Japan, January 14 carried an editorial titled "Let Us Open a New Phase for National Reunification Through Tripartite Talks." The editorial said:

The new proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks is an important initiative of epochal significance in solving the Korean question by peaceful means.

The proposal for tripartite talks made with a singlehearted desire for reunification and national salvation is an expression of the DPRK's sincere efforts to resolve the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula that finds itself at the crossroads of war or peace in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation on all accounts and an expression of the DPRK's ardent desire to remain faithful to its national duty before the Korean people and to its peace-loving mission before the peoples of Asia and other parts of the world.

Considering the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks a historical initiative for making a new breach in the solution of the Korean question and a very timely and realistic, practical step acceptable to all, we warmly support and hail it in the name of the entire functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) and Koreans in Japan.

Noting that the tension of the Korean peninsula has become more acute than ever before and, particularly, the danger of nuclear war is rapidly increasing, the editorial said the root cause of war is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

When tripartite talks are successfully held as proposed by the DPRK it would be possible to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea, remove the tensions between the North and the South and open a phase favorable to peace in Korea and her reunification, the editorial said, and stressed:

Today when the danger of war is hourly befalling the Korean peninsula, all Koreans at home and abroad should resolutely come out to the road of reunification and national salvation to hold tripartite talks as early as possible and create preconditions for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Zimbabwe Figures Support Talks

SK191021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--The chief of the theory and practice centre of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe and a doctor of Zimbabwean University issued talks on January 12 in connection with the proposal for tripartite talks made at the joint meeting of the Central people's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

P.T. Sekochewana, chief of the theory and practice center of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe, in his talk said:

The initiative for tripartite talks made at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central people's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee is a most just step for paving a new way for the peaceful reunification of the country at a time when the grave situation has been created on the Korean peninsula due to the ever intensified new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists must not resort to such large-scale war provocation moves as the "Team Spirit 84", but unconditionally accept this reasonable proposal without delay.

Dr T. Mafico of Zimbabwean University issued a talk on January 12. He said:

The proposal for tripartite talks is a realistic step for removing the danger of nuclear war from Korea and creating preconditions for reunifying the country on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

If the United States persistently take the road of new war, not acceding to tripartite talks, it would show once again to the world that it is an aggressor.

I hold that the United States and the Seoul authorities must unconditionally respond to the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK.

Daily Supports Tripartite Talks

SK190524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks is a most justifiable initiative and a new, epochal national salvation measure for opening a new phase of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, declares NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

Noting that the proposal for the tripartite talks made by us at a joint meeting of the Central people's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK indicates the most aboveboard, reasonable and realistic way for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and removing the danger of war, the article says:

Our sitting at a conference table with those directly responsible for the grave danger of a new war in Korea itself furnishes realistic possibility of solving the question.

First of all, a peace agreement should be signed between the DPRK and the United States and the U.S. Forces be withdrawn from South Korea;

A lasting peace on the Korean peninsula can be achieved only when the end of the state of war is proclaimed by law through the signing of a peace agreement between signatories to the Korean armistice agreement and the Korea-U.S. relations are turned into a durable peaceful relation.

As long as the U.S. troops stay in South Korea and the U.S. nuclear weapons and other military equipment are kept deployed there, peace in Korea will remain under threat.

This is the reason why we propose to sign a peace agreement, a substitute for the armistice agreement, between Korea and the United States and discuss the problem of the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea at the tripartite talks.

We proposed the adoption of a non-aggression declaration by North and South as another problem to be solved at the tripartite talks.

A non-aggression declaration should include the questions of North and South pledging not to use armed forces or attack the other side and drastically reducing the armies and armaments and ending the state of military confrontation.

The adoption of a non-aggression declaration is a question which must be solved preferentially between North and South for the realization of reunification through dialogue and negotiation.

The step for adopting a non-aggression declaration between North and South is an expression of our honest and sincere efforts and consistent peace-loving stand to completely eliminate the danger of war and guarantee peace and security on the Korean peninsula and create a condition and atmosphere for peaceful reunification after the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces from South Korea.

Noting that the tripartite talks should be held unconditionally, the article stresses that the United States should not turn its face away from our proposal for peaceful negotiation and the South Korean authorities should be ready for discussion of problems at the tripartite talks.

Japanese Figures Support Talks Proposal

SK201059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--Japanese personages are supporting the tripartite talks proposed by the joint meeting of the Central people's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Professor Hisashi Miyajima of Gakushuin University said:

The proposal is an extension of the sincere efforts for the reunification of the country including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which President Kim Il-song has already advanced and a very realistic proposal, I think.

The signing of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States is not only very important for world peace but also a correct undertaking for achieving the reunification of the country, the desire of the Korean people.

Makoto Ichikawa, vice-president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said:

The proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the joint meeting of the Central people's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK showed once again that only the government of the DPRK is making consistent efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and doing its utmost for it.

On this opportunity the United States must give up attempts to persist in the old policy of fixing "two Koreas" or to force "cross recognition" and respond to the talks on problems of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and of withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Narihiko Ito, professor of Chuo University, said:

It is important more than anything else to sign a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, withdraw the U.S. Forces from South Korea and adopt a declaration of non-aggression between North and South.

This must be achieved at an early date. If it is delayed even a single day, the danger of nuclear war will increase so much.

Egyptian Groups Support Talks

SK200438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--The mission of the South West Africa People's Organisation in Egypt and the Middle East and the Mission of the African National Congress of South Africa in Egypt issued a joint statement on January 16 in support of the new step for the peaceful solution of the Korean question taken by the joint meeting of the Central people's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement said:

We consider that the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most realistic one for averting the danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula and reunifying the country.

If the United States truly wants peace on the Korean peninsula, it must immediately respond to tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK. This is a unanimous will of the world peaceloving people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Whether or not the United States responds to tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK will be a touchstone showing whether it wants peace in Korea or not.

The new proposal of the DPRK this time is a most patriotic one for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The South Korean authorities must approach this proposal with sincerity from a correct stand and attitude.

Foreign Media React to Proposal

SK200543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign mass media give wide publicity to the new measure for a peaceful solution of the Korean question taken at a joint meeting of the Central people's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE and LE MONDE on January 12 carried news that the joint meeting decided to propose tripartite talks and adopted letters to the government and Congress of the United States and to the South Korean authorities, and conveyed the words of the letters that the tripartite talks may be held at Panmunjom or any other place.

The PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY of Laos conveyed news of the joint meeting on January 12, Lao Radio on January 13, and the Lao newspaper PASASON on January 14.

Referring to the new measure taken at the joint meeting, Italian newspapers called it "flawless proposal" and "epochal initiative."

The Italian newspaper L'UNITE carried news of the joint meeting under the titles "Proposal for Easing Tension in Korean Peninsula. Pyongyang Proposes Tripartite Talks," "Convocation of All-Nation Conference for Country's Reunification Proposed."

The Italian newspapers AVANTI, LA REPUBBLICA, PAESE SERA, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, IL TEMPO and LA STAMPA reported the new measure taken at the joint meeting for the peaceful solution of the Korean question under the titles "Pyongyang Proposes Peace Dialogue," "North Korea Proposes Talks to Seoul and the United States."

The Malian Radio and TV reported twice news of the joint meeting on January 11.

The Nepalese papers AKHABAR and JANADOOT, the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS, the Nigerian paper NEW NIGERIAN and Nicaraguan TV reported the new measure taken at the joint meeting on January 12, and the Nicaraguan paper BARRICADA and the Nigerian paper NATIONAL CONCORD reported it on January 13.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO 'TEAM SPIRIT 84' EXERCISE

Daily Condemns Exercise

SK180543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article hitting at the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to stage the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises in South Korea from February 1.

Noting that this year's "Team Spirit 84" involving a large force of 207,000 men will be the largest military rehearsal in history in the literal sense of the word, the paper says:

Two hundred thousand men in the modern warfare are a military force enough to undertake a war.

What is uncommon is the U.S. imperialists' scheme to draw into the training mainly ground, sea and air special landing operational units such as the "mobile landing units," "landing battle groups" and naval mobile units composed of naval combat units. As for the special operational units, they are units sent first by the U.S. imperialists aggressors when they invade other countries.

The U.S. imperialists intend to realize their dirty aggressive ambition by making a surprise attack with a three-dimensional operation in the sky, land and sea, as soon as they provoke a war in Korea after preparing the special operational units in a planned manner.

This indicates that the expected military rehearsal will be an unprecedented one in its provocative nature, too.

The military equipment to be mobilized in the "Team Spirit 84" is more modernized and destructive and its quantity is preposterously large.

Last year, the U.S. imperialists drew the first nuclear aircraft carrier into the exercises. This year they plan to mobilize tens of warships including an aircraft carrier battle group.

In the "Team Spirit 83" which they claimed to be the largest in scale, the U.S. imperialists brought to South Korea more than 200 warplanes of 25 kinds including "B 52" strategic bombers, "A 10" close support planes, "F 4" and "F 15" fighter planes from the U.S. mainland and overseas bases, beside their warplanes in South Korea. In the project "Team Spirit 84" they intend to add new kinds to those planes. To cite an example, they scheme to throw the ultra-modern "Black Hawk" helicopter into this year's exercises for the first time.

It must not be overlooked that many of the combat equipment to be mobilized are nuclear war equipment.

Nuclear-powered carriers, "F 16" fighter-bombers, "B 52" strategic bombers, missiles, etc are on the yearly increase.

Facts prove that the "Team Spirit 84" advertised by the U.S. imperialists as a "conventional rehearsal" is war exercises of vast scale resembling a war and a dangerous play with fire for provoking a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

NODONG SINMUN Denounces Exercise

SK191106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today declares that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises scheduled from February 1 are a meticulously planned rehearsal designed to round off the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

Noting that through the "Team Spirit 84", a "test war" and a "preliminary war" directed against our republic, the U.S. imperialists seek the criminal purpose of bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula a step nearer to the brink of war and completing the war preparations for northward invasion they have stepped up, the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists scheme, among other things, to zealously inveigle Japan into the military exercises and thus realize the integration of military actions based on the aggressive triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea. Herein lies the danger of the "Team Spirit 84."

They have brought together Japan and South Korea in a political and military tieup, attaching great importance to the creation of a triangular military alliance in the execution of their Asian strategy.

What remains to be done by the U.S. imperialists for the completion of the alliance is to work out a joint operational plan of the Japanese "self-defense forces" and the South Korean puppet army and perfect it through joint military exercises.

The U.S. imperialists seek to solve this pending question through the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

In his closed-door talks with Nakasone during his Japan trip in November last year, Reagan brought forward the question of hurling the Japanese "self-defense forces" on to the Korean front in "the event of contingency" for a joint operation with the South Korean puppet army.

That the "Team Spirit 84" is a meticulously planned rehearsal aimed at the completion of the triangular military alliance is well illustrated by the U.S. imperialists' intention to draw Japan keep into it.

It is becoming certain that a large "SDF" force will participate in the forthcoming military exercises just as brasshats of the command of the "SDF" and many other leading "SDF" officers participated in the "Team Spirit" military exercises last year under the cloak of "inspection."

And it must not be overlooked that the U.S. imperialists intend to use Japan as a launching base, relay base and supply base in the projected joint military exercises.

They are going to mobilize the U.S. Forces stationed in Japan and all the military bases and equipment in Japan in the exercises as they did in [word indistinct] "Team Spirit" exercises.

Facts eloquently prove that the "Team Spirit 84" of the United States and South Korea is, in actuality, tripartite joint exercises of the U.S., Japan and South Korea, though it appears to be U.S.-South Korea joint rehearsal.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges must give up the dangerous war exercises against our people.

USSR Paper Denounces Exercise

SK201107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (KCNA)--The Soviet paper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA January 15 under the headline "By War Frenzy" published an article flaying the projected "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. Forces and the South Korean puppet army.

Noting that the aim of the "demonstration" of this military strength on the Korean peninsula is to "examine the preparedness of the U.S. Forces and the South Korean puppet army for action in the 'event of contingency'," the paper said:

The aggressive "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal is part of the Far Eastern military strategic plan of Washington which attaches great importance to South Korea. The Reagan administration declared the Korean peninsula a "vitally important area for the United States" and revealed the wild ambition to "use arms" to "protect" South Korea.

As a matter of course, the "White House" regards South Korea as its forward base for the strategy of aggression, the Seoul "regime" as a tool for unleashing a "cold war" in this region and rendering the situation strained.

Recently the United States is not only strengthening its military presence in this region but also working round the clock to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance.

Noting that such provocative war gambles as the "Team Spirit 84" and Washington's threat and blackmail against Asian sovereign states are causing deep apprehension among the peaceloving public circles of the countries in this region, the paper said:

The fact that war preparations are being intensified by the Pentagon, and South Korea and Japan, another ally of the United States, more deeply inveigled in its military adventurist policy poses a grave danger to peace and security in Asia.

CSO: 4100/050

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF SITUATION IN SOUTH

SK170513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today reviews the last semi-monthly situation of South Korea.

In an article titled "People Will Not Pardon Traitors," the paper says:

From the beginning of the year, South Korea has shown a series of ill-boding developments towards the aggravation of the situation in our country and perpetuation of its division.

The puppet clique on January 10 staged a "demonstration camouflaging" exercise involving large armed forces at a unit of the puppet army, inciting war fever, allegedly for a "success" of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

The U.S. Marines and Airforce units in Okinawa, Sasebo port and other bases in Japan near Korea are extensively holding preliminary exercises to participate in the "Team Spirit 84."

Zealously following the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan clique railroaded through the "National Assembly" some time ago a vast military budget for 1984 which is scaled 31,800 million won about last year's.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique are becoming undisguised in their schemings to create "two Koreas."

On January 7, the South Korean puppet ambassador to the United Nations raised another outcry over "southward invasion" at the UN headquarters, heaping malicious abuses on us and, on the other hand, craftily attempted to gain "support" for the "two Koreas" policy, claiming that the puppet clique are working for "detente."

The puppet clique declared that they would hold a "meeting of chiefs of diplomatic and consular missions in Asia and Americas" in Seoul from January 16 and then a meeting of those in Europe and Africa next month to "discuss measures" to expand "reprisals" in connection with the Burma incident and create "conditions for admission into the United Nations."

These moves were aimed at impairing the international prestige of our republic and reviving their bankrupt "two Koreas" policy by winning "support" of the international community.

From the beginning of the year the Chon Tu-hwan clique intensified their suppression of the South Korean people aspiring after independence, democracy and reunification.

The puppet clique on January 10 arrested Yi Yong-hui, former professor at Hanyang University, Kang Man-kil, former professor at Koryo University, and pastor Cho Sung-yong, director of the Christian Social Affairs Academy of South Korea, after they expressed support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The "wholesale roundup" campaign which was launched from the end of last year under the "emergency alert order" with the mobilization of 65,000 police on a daily average continues this year.

But such treacherous acts will not open a way out to the puppets.

On January 13, Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, called on all democratic forces to unite for a systematic struggle for democracy.

Earlier, on January 9, the mother of a patriotic student now in prison threw herself from the roof of a building, showing her protest to the fascist clique's repression with death.

This was a manifestation of the South Korean people's will never to pardon the treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

CSO: 4100/050

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE MAGAZINE ON STUDENT STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK130834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--The January issue of the Japanese magazine SEKAI carried a letter from South Korea about the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy waged by students on the threshold of the South Korean tour of Reagan last year.

Reporting about the struggle of students of Tongdok Women's University in Seoul waged at the end of September last year against Reagan's South Korean trip, the letter conveys the gist of the statement published by them.

In the statement the students expose the crimes of the puppets in intensifying exploitation and plunder of the peasants.

"We declare our resolution to fight with all devotion till the day the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial 'regime' and imperialism are driven out of this land," says the statement.

The letter continues: When the demonstration began at the Tondok Women's University in Seoul, the combat police cracked down upon it savagely. Woman students fell, bleeding. It was an intimidating repression for completely silencing the students before Reagan's visit.

Students of Pusan and Chonnam universities scattered leaflet, shouting "Down with Chon Tu-hwan the murderer!"

Declarations of struggle were also published at Korea University in South Cholla Province [as received] and Kyonghui University in Seoul.

The letter notes that students in Seoul fought undauntedly marching up to the very heart of the city against Reagan's trip.

"Students are imprisoned and murdered, the conscience of the nation charged with 'commotion,' 'sedition' and 'leftism,'" the letter said, and added: "Innumerable are students expelled or called to the colors, unnoticed by anyone."

CSO: 4100/050

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MEXICAN PUBLIC CIRCLE DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 84'

SK201053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--Antonio Tenorio Adame, chairman of the Mexican committee for supporting Korea's reunification, and Alberto Beltran Garcia, president of the editorial council of the Mexican paper EL DIA, on January 15 published statements respectively in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises projected by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The chairman of the Mexican committee for supporting Korea's reunification in his statement said:

Provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a threat to security on the Korean peninsula and to world peace are criminal ones caused by the insolence of Reagan and his stooge, Chon Tu-hwan and Nakasone.

The war gamble is characterized by the fact that it is assuming provocation nature against the DPRK and further expanding in scale year after year.

This is a challenge to the efforts of the DPRK for the reunification of the country and a large-scale aggressive action of the imperialists and their stooges.

In conclusion the statement strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists stop immediately new war provocation maneuvers in Korea and withdraw their aggression troops from South Korea.

In his statement the president of the editorial council of the Mexican paper EL DIA noted that the announcement of the U.S. imperialists to stage the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history, is a grave provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an undisguised threat to peace in the world, the Korean peninsula, in particular.

Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea last year was chiefly aimed at forming a tripartite military alliance to realize the U.S. policy of aggression, the statement stressed.

CSO: 4100/050

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO RANGOON BOMBING

Rangoon Branded as Chon's Work

SK141110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Papers of various countries carried articles on the Rangoon bomb blast.

In the Indian paper PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY January 1, quoting foreign press reports, says:

The "trial" of the "suspects" of the Rangoon bomb blast remains a riddle. On this, the foreign press conveys astonishing reports.

Objective reports point out that the "trial" was ambiguous and dubious.

It is surprising that one of the "suspects" referred to the "trial" [as received] did not make any "confession" to the end and another "suspect" said he was from Seoul. But, on November 3, a few days after that, the South Korean authorities declared that the "suspect," whom they had claimed to be "in deliration," "confessed" to his being an "operative" sent by the northern half of Korea.

This is a complete reversion.

The Norwegian paper VERDENS GANG January 5 says:

According to data, the Burmese authorities staged a "trial" according to a prearranged script.

The Rangoon bomb blast is a drama stage-managed by Chon Tu-hwan himself in a bid to intensify the anti-communist propaganda.

The Nepalese paper TSITRAN also published an article exposing the intrigues of the South Korean puppet authorities in shifting the responsibility for the Rangoon bomb blast on to the northern half of Korea and the seamy side of the unilateral and unfair "trial" staged by the Burmese Government.

Media on Foreign Ministry Memo

SK160813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign mass media reported the December 12 memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Pakistan paper JANG December 24 said in the memorandum the DPRK Foreign Ministry pointed out that the "investigation" of the Rangoon bomb blast was full of contradictions. The United States also was involved in the "joint investigation" faked up by Burma and South Korea, it added.

Other Pakistani papers PAKISTAN TIMES and TAMIR on the same day carried articles under the respective titles "DPRK Rejects 'Trial' of Rangoon Bomb Blast" and "Obvious Is DPRK's Standpoint Towards Rangoon Explosion," giving a detailed account of the gist of the DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum.

The Nepalese paper DAINIK WANI December 29 in an article captioned "Strong Denunciation for Shifting the Responsibility for Rangoon Bomb Blast on to Others" said what is noteworthy in the memorandum published by the DPRK Foreign Ministry is that it laid particular stress on the fact that it is no other than the South Korean puppets themselves who were responsible for the incident.

Another Nepalese paper WEEKLY MIRROR December 26 carried the full text of the memorandum and the Ghanaian paper PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC December 31 the gist of the memorandum.

Meanwhile, Malagasy Radio conveying the memorandum on December 30, said that the memorandum convinced one of the fact that the Rangoon bomb blast was a heinous, homicidal drama of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea.

On the same day, Central African Radio said the DPRK Foreign Ministry published a memorandum to give a detailed exposition of the three questions as to "trial" full of doubts and contradictions, who is the real criminal and "political settlement."

Giving a detailed summary of the memorandum, the radio said the Burmese authorities took an unscrupulous and unilateral "step" in severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK without any legal or material evidence.

On January 8 Sierra Leonean Radio reported the detailed gist of the DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum.

CSO: 4100/050

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY COMMENTS ON MINISTER'S STATEMENT TO N. KOREA

SK121420 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Jan 84 p 2

[From column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The 11 January statement to North Korea by the minister of national unification mainly consisted of re-enunciating the basic line of insisting on the convocation of the talks by the supreme authorities of South and North Korea. The statement is, however, noted to have contained several parts whose expressions are inclusive and in which are contained the future will of the government to flexibly deal with the future situation.

One of those parts is pointed out to be the passage "it is desirable to hold such a talk in which those countries which are directly or indirectly responsible for the division of the Korean peninsula and the Korean War participate while smoothly conducting the South-North Korean dialogue." A source interpreted the passage, saying that the passage has not only clarified the priority of the South-North direct talks and the expanded talks of related countries, but also has taken into consideration realistically coping with the situation.

The source hinted that "those countries which are directly or indirectly responsible for the division of the Korean peninsula and the Korean War" can be viewed as a reference to the United States, Japan, Communist China, and the Soviet Union, explaining further that Japan being a neighboring country rather than being a responsible country can be stressed.

Over the usage of the words "officially or unofficially" in urging for an admission and apology for the Rangoon incident, the source elaborated that it was to stress effectively the point that as a basic prerequisite to proposing dialogue the North should abandon violent provocative acts and falsehood and should show a persuasive posture.

CSO: 4100/048

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY WARNS AGAINST TRAP OF TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK130953 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 84 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Memobook"]

[Text] Why do others get so excited? When, all of a sudden, the North Korean authorities proposed tripartite talks, the United States chimed in with North Korea with a proposal for quadripartite talks and Japan with sexpartite talks.

The Japanese papers splashed their front pages and foreign news pages with this issue. It might be argued that the North Korean puppets' propaganda goals have been fulfilled to a certain extent. This is because Korea once again seems to have been anchored on the defensive.

While they do not dare say a word about the Soviet Union, which has far more formidable nuclear armor than the United States, the Japanese papers are devoted to what appears to be almost an anti-U.S. antinuclear movement. Such an attitude may well derive from the grudge the Japanese harbor toward the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Or, it may be natural for the Japanese press to treat the North Korean puppets' proposal as if it were a mysterious piece of news.

Now, the Japanese Government is calling for sexpartite talks, hinting that it would like to participate in the talks along with the Soviet Union, without knowing the nature of the North Korean puppets' proposal.

Using Korea's Tonghang uprising in 1894 as an excuse, Japan proposed negotiations to China, the United Kingdom, and the United States. As a result of a division in national consensus between pro-Chinese and pro-Japanese forces, our country's fate was entrusted to another nation.

Of course, the present situation is quite different from that of that period. Why then do the North Korean authorities, who have been paying lipservice to nation's internal problems, try to discuss them in tripartite talks with the participation of the United States? If we are to discuss its origin and course of growth, North Korea was simply a Soviet satellite. Once, North Korea strongly wished to demonstrate at all costs its legitimacy

over the ROK, a nation that came into existence through elections. North Korea clung to this desire until the Geneva talks in 1954 because it did not dare to completely dismiss the late Syngman Rhee, our national leader.

In the years that followed 1954, while governments changed hand in Korea, Kim Il-song, who has been able to maintain his regime with the aid of sheer authoritarian power, has maneuvered himself into the position of national leader and is now trying to obliterate the very existence of Korea by attempting to open negotiations with the United States on the strength of his position.

What experience have we attained and what have we learned in the course of negotiating with the communists? In a word, we have seen and learned about the North Korean puppets' tactics, designed to isolate and annihilate Korea to the point where we get sick at the mention of them. Nonetheless, if we, failing to draw a lesson from our past negotiations with the communists, were to sit with them at negotiating table, we do not know in what straits we would find ourselves.

We must think of the fact that Korea is simply a stranger to either the United States or Japan. Whatever form of talks they counterpropose to the North Korean puppets' proposal for tripartite talks--whether they propose quadripartite talks or sexpartite talks and whether they propose 12-party talks or 24-party talks--they simply compound the matter. Solzenitzyn has warned: Neither have the communists made any concession to anyone else in the past nor will they in the future. Negotiations without concession can never be negotiations.

Some may say that political negotiations are different from the MAC talks in terms of the issues and level involved with. Not at all. North Korea is a group of people which keeps a population of 20 million in tight line with the help of 3 million Labor Party members, only 15 percent of the whole population. These 3 million members of the Labor Party are not the individuals who are functioning according to their specialized abilities such as politics, diplomacy, and the military. They are the members of a terrible power group who implement the words of either Kim Il-song or Kim Chong-il, risking their lives. The axe-murder incident at Panmunjom in August 1976 or last year's assassination bombing in Rangoon have been possible because of such a nature of the North Korean group.

The very same power group has come up with a proposal for tripartite talks under the mask of a pigeon. We must absolutely avoid another tragedy like the Korean War.

If we let ourselves be embroiled in the multi-voiced, ignorant, and fantastic peace mood being created in the international community, we will only find ourselves being communized. We still have some values worth defending. Whatever price we may have to pay, we must defend democracy, free competition, freedom of choosing jobs, and the freedom to move as we please.

The Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo that North Korea is babbling about will rob us of all these values and we must realize that negotiations premised on such motivations will only lead us to destruction.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ASAHI ANALYZES N. KOREAN TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK160358 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Jan (YONHAP)--The principal aim of the tripartite talks proposed by North Korea to solve the Korean question seems to be the realization of its long-repeated request for direct negotiations with the United States, a major Japanese daily reported Sunday.

In an analysis of the proposed tripartite talks among Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington, the ASAHI SHIMBUN said the proposal was made in an apparent effort to overcome North Korea's diplomatic isolation in the international community following the 9 October Rangoon bombing attack.

Although it included new suggestions that allowed South Korea to participate in the negotiations, the proposal does not seem to be aimed at opening of a South-North dialogue, the newspaper said.

The paper also said North Korea's new Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, who replaced Ho Tam at the end of 1983, appears to have played a great role in offering the proposal.

In a reference to another development in the communist regime, the Japanese daily said North Korean President Kim Il-song frequently has appeared in press reports since the Rangoon incident, while reports on his son and heir apparent Kim Chong-il and Defense Minister O Chin-u have been drastically reduced.

This may mean that Kim Il-song, who reportedly had left his routine jobs in the hands of Kim Chong-il, has reappeared on the first line of the communist nation's decision-making hierarchy, the paper added.

CSO: 4107/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TAX COLLECTION PROTEST--Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Struggles against the puppet clique's tax collection were successively reported during the last one year in Seoul and Kyonggi, South Chungchong and North Chungchong provinces and other local areas of South Korea, according to a South Korean radio report. Above 70 percent of them were those against the imposition of more taxes than the original target. Last year the puppets wrested additionally 190,000 million won more than the original target under the name of "defence tax", internal tax and education tax. [Text] [SK191012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 19 Jan 84]

STUDENTS BOYCOTT ENTRANCE EXAMS--Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--More than 15,000 students boycotted halfway the entrance examinations at universities throughout South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul. Having applied for entrance to university this year, they decisively refused to take the examinations, enraged at the fact that the puppet clique, together with the university authorities, took sanctions against progressive students by forcing them to go through a "character test." The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique faked up the fascist "traduation limit system" to systematically expel those students with an anti-"government" tendency from the campus on the one hand, and held a "character test" on the other in a vicious attempt to ferret out and prevent admission of conscientious and progressive students. The boycott of more than 15,000 South Korean students to take university examinations shows that as the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique intensifies repression, the fighting spirit of broad segments of students against it is rising higher. [Text] [SK180829 Pyongyang KCNA in Nnglish 0811 GMT 18 Jan 84]

SOUTH 'PUPPET CLIQUE' DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, 17 Jan (KCNA)--The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG January 11 carried an article denouncing the South Korean puppet clique's wanton suppression of people under the title "Arrests in South Korea." It noted that recently the South Korean puppets arrested on charge of violation of the notorious "national security law" Yi Yong-hui, former professor of Hanyang University, Kang Man-kil, former professor of Koryo University, and Pastor Cho Sung-yong, president of the Christian Social Affairs Research Academy of South Korea, because they supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The "crime" of these persons was that they exposed the South Korean authorities' fascist violation of human rights and open pro-U.S. policy and despicable bribery within the puppet

ruling quarters and expressed their desire for national reunification, it said. Recalling that such crackdown was committed at the demand of Washington, it reported that over 400 anti-"government" personages were arrested in South Korea in recent periods alone. Another Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP January 11 carried a similar article. [Text] [SK171240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 17 Jan 84]

SOUTH 'CLIQUE'S' BRIBERY NOTED--Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign papers brought to light the bribery of the South Korean puppet clique. The Indian paper PATRIOT, STATESMAN and INDIAN EXPRESS December 29 carried articles uncovering the bribery rife in the South Korean puppet government. Recalling that "ministers" of the South Korean puppet government took hundreds of thousands of dollars each in bribes by getting involved in financial scandals, the papers say that such scandals have driven the youth Korean "government's" finance into confusion. [As received] They point to the recent exposure of the fact that the former "minister of transportation" of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet government received a bribe to the tune of 110,000 dollars in a financial scandal scaled at several million dollars and the big stir caused by Kim Chol-ho, chief of "Myongsong Group", with a large bribe he took in a financial scandal. The papers say that these facts dragged into the light of day the corruption of the South Korean puppet government. On the same day, the Hungarian papers MAGYAR HIRLAP and NEPSZAVA and the Swiss papers NEUE ZURICHER BEITUNG and BERNER TAGBLATT printed articles exposing the South Korean puppet clique's bribery. [Text] [SK200551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 19 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/050

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL COMMENTS ON NORTH KOREAN COMMANDO UNIT

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 5 Nov 83 p 4

Article: "North Korea has a 100,000-strong Commando Unit"

Text With the revealing that the perpetrators of the (Aungsan) Burma bombing were officers of the notorious special unit of North Korea's armed forces, the incident has become another occasion increasing awareness of the special unit.

At the same time, it has been revealed that the materials and equipment such as the explosive-use battery used by the North Korean commandos who carried out the bombing had mostly been bought from Japan, and it appears that the incident has become a decisive occasion for Japan to reconsider the export of items which can be diverted to military-tactical uses in its trade with North Korea as part of the international censure of North Korea.

Many experts point out that this sincere attitude of Japan will be a big factor in isolating the North Korean communist group which is threatening world peace and security and in preventing the occurrence of international terrorism such as the Burma incident.

Let us take a look at the nonconventional forces of North Korea's military such as the special unit (guerrilla warfare and terrorism) which has been causing trouble such as terrorism and on-site guidance of guerrillas in various places throughout the world such as Burma, Grenada, Peru, and Guyana.

After January 1969, North Korea pursued a policy of maximizing its irregular forces; in 1971 North Korea newly organized the two-brigade special eighth corps and two light infantry Brigades in each front line corps, having irregular forces totaling eight brigades and 35,000 men. By 1974 the strength had increased to 59,000 men. During the 1980's these commando forces have been expanded so that North Korea's total special warfare strength is now 100,000 men in 24 brigades, forming one-seventh of North Korea's total land force of 700,000 men.

The individuals attached to these commando units, who have an average of over 8,000 kilometers marching experience, are capable of moving on foot 120 kilometers a night and of swimming over 400 meters fully armed to cross any river or stream. Using such aircraft as the command transport AN-2, they are

able to attack with over 5,000 men at one time and using such watercraft as submarines and high speed small craft they can land over 20,000 men at one time.

Such capable North Korea irregular forces can continue operations for a month or more while maintaining communications with rear area centers under conditions where they receive no support from their home base, and in cases where they receive support from their home base, they are capable of developing a long-range guerrilla war.

North Korea has built a model of the heart of Seoul which includes the major government buildings in central Koksan and the western part of P'yongsan; moreover, North Korea has intensified special training there since 1979, strengthening training in "airborn attacks in front of and behind the enemy" with the AN-2, and since 1977 has continued developmental training with the AN-2 at front line bases near the DMZ. It is also said that since 1975 North Korea has carried out secret airborne attack training with gliders and balloons and has developed waterborne attack technology with submarine equipment.

The commando brigades attached to the Ministry of People's Armed Forces intend to attack in the rear of our field army by land, sea, and air when war breaks out to create a second front and to interrupt rear area support for the field army while penetrating the rear area south of the Han River by land, sea, and air with their remaining forces to turn the whole area south of the DMZ into a battleground.

These forces are trained and inculcated to attack major military commands and anti-communist operations bases and to muster sympathetic forces to assassinate important figures.

At the same time, operatives belonging to the Korean Workers Party are trying to lay out a sixth front before war breaks out by infiltrating by sea or through another country to muster such sympathetic forces as previously infiltrating established agents and domestic pro-Communist elements to bring about a terrorist revolution.

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CSO: 4107/024

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY REVIEWS CHON'S NEW YEAR POLICY ADDRESS

SK180148 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Chon's Call for Peace"]

[Text] Terming a determination to achieve peace as merely "an empty cry of the weak," President Chon Tu-hwan called for an accelerated buildup of national strength in every walk of life. In a New Year policy statement delivered before the National Assembly yesterday, the president reiterated the vital need for national power, adding that only when we are strong can we "take our just place in world history."

Noting that last year was a most eventful and troubled year, the chief executive recalled that many worried and wondered whether war would break out on this peninsula or whether or not our people could endure and survive such traumatic ordeals as those in the sky over Sakhalin and in the South Asian city of Rangoon.

Citing the shooting down of the Korean Air Lines jetliner as "a glaring example" of a world power indiscriminately perpetrating enormous crimes against peace, the chief executive observed that the world is "rushing into another global war."

In the address, which focused on the imminent need of creating international peace and justice, Chon said that a series of meetings he had with leaders of more than 10 governments on many continents, including President Reagan of the United States and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, were all part of his effort "to create a more open and harmonious world."

Indeed, a belief in peace and an opposition to violence have been and will continue to be at the heart of our endeavors to achieve national reunification which is unquestionably the supreme and basic goal for the happiness and welfare of all our people.

In total disregard of our call for a meeting of top leaders of the two Koreas, the North Korean Communists have continued to hold out against [peace], sabotage dialogue, prepare for war and perpetrate terrorist acts, murdering their compatriots and committing atrocities wherever and whenever possible.

President Chon declared, "We did not react with arms against North Korea at the time of the Rangoon bombing not because we were weak or lacked means to do so, but because of our standing commitment to the cause of peace."

The communists in the north, instead of futilely trying to cover up their barbarous deeds and provocations committed time and again, must understand our true intentions and come to the conference table "in the belief that there is absolutely no alternative long-cherished unification. For sure, our commitment to peace does not extend to violent threats to our very survival," as the head of state sternly "warned."

Paying high tribute to the lawmakers for their efforts to carry out their political tasks through dialogue and rapport, Chon termed the irrationality, hatred, intrigue and violence which used to be yearly events as "things of the past." He went on to point out that violence and agitation succeed when rationality is disregarded and popularity becomes the chief aim of politics.

With the National Assembly election drawing closer, his remarks pertaining to the need for orderly and lawful acts of politicians deserve positive appraisal in that all of us desire to start a precedent of peaceful transfer of power to one who will be elected with popular support.

Not to be passed unnoticed is the emphasis placed on the importance of continued economic growth based on price stabilization. For an economy like ours, heavily dependent upon exports due to a lack of natural resources, price stability is indeed the basis of a sound and viable economy.

As a solid and healthy economy is an essential ingredient of national power, all of us are called upon more strongly than ever before to join hands to make 1984 another year of prosperity and remarkable growth.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP RENEWS PLEDGE TO SEEK 'DEMOCRATIC REFORM'

SK170135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by Kim Chong-chan]

[Text] On the occasion of the third anniversary of its founding today, the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party renews its pledge to steadily seek what it calls "democratic reforms."

Party officers say that almost none of their party's major proposals for democratic development are given support by the party in power. "But we will continue efforts to have our major objectives realized through parliamentary activities," they say.

They explain that "our proposals are to help the nation realize peaceful transfer of power," recalling that Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said last year that the country's transition to full democracy is on schedule and President Chon Tu-hwan will resign as planned in 1988.

Among the major proposals are revisions of the National Assembly Election Law and the Basic Press Law, an early introduction of local autonomy and the lifting of a political ban on about 300 former politicians.

Saying that what the DKP won politically was little, the officers complain that "the ruling party has given support to minor issues, but it has long deterred action on major proposals by opposition parties."

The DKP was formed on 17 January 1981, mostly by former opposition political figures, after all political parties were disbanded when a new constitution was adopted in late 1980. It maintains 81 seats in the 274-member National Assembly, while the ruling DJP has 151 seats and the Korea National Party, 25. The rest, 17 seats, are shared by splinter parties and independents.

Some party members claim that the DKP is nestling in the present political climate while others insist that the party under the leadership of Yu Chi-song is doing its best within the given circumstances.

One of Yu's admirers is Yu Han-yol, his right-hand man, who, as the party secretary general, commands the party's district chapters throughout the country.

Delivering a speech at the party's national convention in January last year, the DKP president declared that "our aim is to achieve peaceful change of government," recalling that the nation had experienced several interruptions of constitutional governments in the past. A veteran politician, Yu pledged "I will and should take the lead in attaining the ultimate goal."

His followers say that one of Yu's accomplishments is the formation of a financial support group, the first of its kind for an opposition party.

A majority of the 81 DKP lawmakers supports Yu. A group of 11 young lawmakers, however, are often critical of what they call Yu's weak leadership.

Like other parties, the DKP has been considering measures to cope with the political situation following the partial lifting of the political ban on 250 people in February last year, including admitting reinstated politicians. About 300 persons are still under the blacklist which bans them from political activity through June 1988.

The party says that it will admit "all" freed former politicians if they are willing to join it. Those allowed to resume political activity have been meeting in groups to discuss their political future.

Late last year, such key party officeholders as Yu Han-yol made brisk contacts with reinstated former opposition politicians, mostly former members of the now defunct New Democratic Party (NDP). The former NDP members are said to have expressed their intention to join the DKP.

However, political analysts say that "their actual admission to the party will take time because most of them are still taking a wait-and-see attitude."

Since the partial removal of the 3-year-old ban, the party has called on the government to immediately take a similar action for about 300 people.

As expected, the partial lifting has alerted not a few of the incumbent lawmakers of the party because many of the reinstated are expected to run in their previous electoral districts in the next parliamentary elections. Political observers say that "they are seriously concerned about retaining their parliamentary seats."

As a result of the partial lifting, about 30 electoral districts out of the total 92 constituencies will certainly see an "intense rivalry" between incumbent and freed politicians. They say that as predicted, the removal of the ban did not change the present political picture "in any remarkable way," because "prominent" former politicians have been excluded from the lifting.

"Moreover, most of the 250 politically freed people are taking a wait-and-see attitude," they explain.

They also say that it is still premature to predict the possibility of forming a new political party by former NDP members. "But it remains to be seen how many of them will return to the political world."

Keeping the next general elections in mind, the DKP is expected to launch "stiff political offensives," toward the ruling party as well as the government. The analysts say that the offensives will center on its long-standing call for laying a stable foundation for peaceful transfer of power and an inception of local autonomy at an early date. But the party would take offensives in different ways from those sought by the previous opposition parties, they say.

"It has refrained from resorting to an all-or-nothing principle. It has never staged sit-in rallies in the Assembly or hit the streets in protest of government policies," they noted.

Party chief policymaker Kim Hyon-kyu says that his party does not want the nation to repeat interruption of constitutional government.

The main task now facing the DKP is how to complete bipartisan negotiations over proposed revisions of the Assembly Election Law.

Earlier, the party said that it wants to change the present proportional parliamentary system under which a ruling party is entitled to get two-thirds of the 92 seats reserved for "proportional representatives." The 92 seats are one-third of the total parliamentary membership of 276. The rest, 184, are elected popularly.

It called for a "drastic change" in the law to guarantee "fair competition" in elections.

Some party members are raising the possibility of holding an extraordinary national convention of the party before the general elections. "The meeting of party deputies from across the country is to breathe a new life into the party and to strengthen the unity of party members," they say.

They predict that after the elections, it will be inevitable for the DKP to partially change the moderate line it pursues under the leadership of Yu.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

DKP Against Expansion

SK112357 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The leading opposition Democratic Korea Party plans to take "strong political offensives" in opposition to the government plan to upgrade local government offices.

The move came one day after the ruling Democratic Justice Party Tuesday decided to support the "controversial" plan which was passed in a meeting of vice ministers later in the day without any changes to the original formula proposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The opposition party is scheduled to convene a meeting of party officers today to discuss specific action it will take.

Reiterating his party's call for the "immediate" withdrawal of the plan, party spokesman Mok Yo-sang said in a statement that "our party has serious concerns because the plan is coming in the preelection year."

The plan calls for reinstating some posts either abolished or abridged under a bureaucratic curtailment in 1981.

The party has called for a meeting of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee "at an early date" to deal with the issue.

The Korea National Party also plans to hold a meeting of its officeholders today to discuss the plan.

Plan To Elevate Government Posts

SK140215 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jan 84 p 2

[Article from the column "Reporter's Bench"]

[Text] Following the explanation on the bill by Minister of Home Affairs Chu Yong-pok, the official primarily concerned, and by Minister of Government Administration Pak Chan-ung, a meeting of the State Affairs Committee,

which was held on 12 January, passed a plan for elevating some government posts and a plan for reorganizing government structure only by revising words in these plans.

Minister Chu said: The aim of reorganizing posts at the Ministry of Home Affairs is to serve the people to the maximum with the minimum expenditures and manpower increase. The additional budget for the reorganization of government structure will only require 185 million won annually.

Minister Pak supported Minister Chu, saying: The meetings of the State Affairs Committee have reorganized government structure every time administrative demands have risen. I do not know why the plan of the Home Ministry has encountered problems.

Attributing the cause of problems with regard to the plan for the reorganization of government structure to the lack of publicity about it, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong said: The aim of this plan is to better serve the people and to vitalize administrative function.

Elevation of Bureaucratic Rank

SK140011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jan 84 p 4

[Article from the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party, argued with Rep Yi Tae-sop, minister of state for political affairs, about the government's finalized plan to elevate the bureaucratic ranks of some local ranking administration posts yesterday.

Minister Yi, a member of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, visited Yu's house in order to explain the government plan. He sought Yu's understanding of the plan, saying that it had nothing to do with the next general election at all.

He explained, "The Cabinet finalized the plan because such change is inevitable to meet the growing administrative demand."

However, Rep Yu strongly urged that the government wait to implement the plan until after the parliamentary elections, even if the government has no "evil intentions."

"The hasty conclusion of the Cabinet on the controversial plan, which is not urgent, indicates that there is something fishy," he argued.

Opposition To Resist Plan

SK170105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Major opposition political parties during their respective meetings of party officers yesterday decided to launch "stiff offensives" to have the government withhold its plan to upgrade local administration offices.

Democratic Korea Party spokesman Mok Yo-sang said that "our party again calls on the government to withhold the plan because it is apparently aimed at the next parliamentary elections" that are about one year away.

Briefing reporters on the results of an Executive Committee meeting, he said that if the government decides to go ahead with the controversial plan, his party will call for the dismissal of the minister of home affairs.

"When a meeting of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee is opened Thursday, we will raise questions about the motives behind the plan," the spokesman said.

Plan for Vice Chief Posts

SK200110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to put off until after the forthcoming parliamentary elections its plan of installing deputy chief posts at "gun" offices across the nation and at ward offices in Seoul. The elections are to be held at any time after October this year.

Baring this fact to the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Home Minister Chu Yong-pok said yesterday the measure is to clear up possible public suspicion that the plan had some connections with the upcoming elections.

The controversial plan was pushed through the cabinet meeting, overriding criticism from the opposition camp, and is to be implemented this year.

Minister Chu said, however, the plan of elevating the ranks of some provincial administrative posts will be implemented on a gradual basis only to keep up with rising administrative workloads.

He made the point that strong and firm government intention to hold fair elections can in no way be left open to misunderstanding. This is why the government put off the implementation even at the expense of "absolute" demand for installation of the new posts to handle the increased workload.

He told the panel members, however, that the government plan was promoted by "pure motive" to meet the increasing administrative workload.

The local officials whose ranks are to be promoted include vice governors of provincial administrations, deputy mayors of Pusan, Taegu and Incheon and mayors of small cities.

Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon also testified before the panel that City Hall will introduce the post of deputy chief in ward offices after the next election.

However, the opposition members of the committee strongly demanded that the government nullify the plan itself, saying that there is something fishy in the plan.

On the contrary, the ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmakers welcomed the government's measure to delay the implementation of the plan in order to clear up unnecessary misunderstandings in favor of a fair election atmosphere.

The lawmakers from the opposition Democratic Korea Party and Korean National Party, in particular, argued that the government's plan runs counter to its professed policy to build a "small government."

In their respective interpellations, the opposition members claimed that it would be more desirable for Seoul City Hall to divide the wards rather than setting up deputy chief posts.

During the session, which lasted late into the night, the lawmakers also inquired of the Home Ministry about the fire at the Dae-A Hotel in Pusan, which claimed the lives of 39 persons. The opposition legislators insisted that Pusan's mayor should be held accountable for the blaze and that the fire officials of the city should be punished.

Meanwhile, the second Korea National Party members of the panel suggested that the government form an "administrative reform committee" to be made up of figures from journalistic, academic and private circles.

They also demanded that the government explain why it allowed only the Home Ministry to readjust its bureaucratic structure, even if it still curbs the increase of officials of other ministries.

In reply, Minister Chu said that deputy county chiefs will be selected among the local officials, taking into consideration the workloads and characteristics of the districts concerned. He said that his ministry will not employ vice provincial governors among those from outside of the ministry.

Seoul Mayor Yom said in his answer that the City Hall has not envisaged to take a sweeping reshuffle of its structures at present.

Government Administration Minister Pak Chan-kung, vowing that the government will keep its pledge to have a small government, said that increase of public servants will be strictly restricted except personnel such as teachers whose increase is inevitable.

Meanwhile, the panel members heard Home Ministry's briefings on the arrest of a pastor and two former university professors, who allegedly praised North Korea and its unification policy line in violation of the National Security Law, in a closed session.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PEOPLE'S SUPPORT FOR DJP GRADUALLY INCREASES

SK160224 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 15 Jan 84 p 2

[Article from the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] Before greeting the third anniversary of its founding last October, the DJP conducted a public-opinion poll of 1,500 households through the use of the Korean Gallup Poll Research Institute. It then decided not to announce the result of this census and to use it as reference material for the party.

On 14 January, party spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: The aim of the poll was to evaluate the result the party has attained since its founding and to reflect the image of the DJP in the mirror of public opinion. People had different views on questions concerning which is better between the picture and the original. The tendency indicates some degree of increase in the people's support for the DJP compared with 3 years ago. However, there were considerable misunderstandings in some sectors.

The following is spokesman Kim's fragmentary disclosure on the result of the public-opinion poll: Resolution is most important among the moralities of a political leader; a gradual effort has been made in connection with the question of political development; the democratization of the party is average; and the image of the party is barely clean. In general, the result of the evaluation of the poll revealed a lack of public relations.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FORMATION OF ANOTHER DJP-GOVERNMENT PANEL STUDIED

SK140145 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 84 p 2

[Article from column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In an effort to further vitalize policy consultation with the government side, the DJP is studying the question of forming and setting in motion a party-government working-level policy consultative panel composed of vice minister-level officials of the party and the government, a separate panel from the now-functioning party-government Policy Adjusting Council composed of the prime minister and key ministers from the government and the key-post holders from the party.

According to a draft plan which the policy adjusting office of the DJP is mapping out, a party-government working-level policy consultative panel is planned to be organized with the DJP chief policy maker as its chairman and with the vice ministers of the government and the expert advisors of the party as its members.

It is guessed that this move may be connected with the fact that working-level policy makers of the DJP were excluded in the course of deciding the DJP's stand toward the elevation of the bureaucratic ranks of local administrative officials and toward the expansion of the government structure.

Meanwhile, a DJP key-post holder explained: "Because the plan had been worked out before the question of expanding the government structure was raised, it has nothing to do with the question."

Along with the plan, the policy adjusting office of the DJP is studying a plan to regularly publish "newsletters" carrying the principal policies of the party and the government and to distribute them to its lawmakers.

CSO: 4107/067

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION PARTIES STUMPED ON GOVERNMENT GROWTH

SK150754 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jan 84 p 2

[Article from column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Having planned to conduct a strong political offensive in connection with the question of expanding the government structure, the opposition camp is at a loss what to do as the government and the ruling party settled the question in lightning fashion.

Having made it clear that they would demand the dismissal of the home affairs minister if the government pushed ahead with its plan to expand the government structure, key-post holders of the DKP said on 14 January: "We will thoroughly inquire into the background of the drafting of the plan at a session of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly to be held on 19 January and, then, we will hold an official meeting of the party to discuss our party's stand."

The KNP has repeatedly expressed its stand against the plan to expand the government structure, but it seems to not have any tangible plan for a political offensive.

It has been learned that, on the morning and afternoon of 13 January, Yi Tae-sop, first minister of political affairs, called on DKP President Yu Chi-song and KNP President Kim Chong-chol, respectively, to explain to them the background of the drafting of the plan and to secure their concessions, but he failed to persuade them.

Upon hearing the contents of the press conference which Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, held with domestic and foreign reporters on 13 January, concerned DKP officials, who paid deep attention to the press conference, commented carefully on it, saying: "There seems to be nothing special in its contents."

CSO: 4107/067

BRIEFS

ELECTION LAW REVISIONS--The leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) yesterday completed public policy guidelines for this year, placing emphasis on revisions to the National Assembly Election Law. According to the guidelines worked out by the party's Policy Deliberation Council, priority will be given to changes in the law so that "fair competition" can be guaranteed. The party said that the measure is designed to secure public confidence in the party. "Needless to say, our party aims to get more seats in the next parliamentary elections," it said. The general elections are about 1 year away. Emphasis will also be placed on hammering out alternatives to government's peaceful unification formula, controversial college entrance system and bank interest rate system, it explained. Meanwhile, in preparation for the upcoming elections, the party began reviewing activities of its electoral district chapters throughout the country except in 16 constituencies which are now in trouble because of minor factional feuding. Four teams, each composed of two members, will visit the 76 district chapters to check their operations, public confidence and activities of other parties, Rep Cho Chong-ik, chief of the party's Organization Department said. He said that the review will continue through the end of this month. [Text] [SK190056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jan 84 p 1]

REINSTATING OUSTED STUDENTS--Seoul, 17 Jan (YONHAP)--Seoul National University [SNU] authorities have decided to reinstate all 260 [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English on 17 Jan p 1 in a similar item reports different number of students: "All of the 270 students ousted from the school in connection with campus unrest since 1980 will be allowed to regain admission..."] students ousted from the school in connection with campus turmoil since the 17 May 1980 Kwangju incident. The decision came Monday during a meeting of college deans and department chiefs at the National University. Ousted students who want to return to the university beginning in the first semester of 1984 should submit applications no later than the end of January. University authorities turned over a list of the ousted students to college deans and entrusted department chiefs and professors in charge of reinstatement procedures. Students to be reinstated will be prohibited from all campus circle activities in an effort to prevent the recurrence of campus unrests, according to the school authorities. [Text] [SK170217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 17 Jan 84]

SECURITY OFFICIAL UPGRADED--On 28 December, the government decided to upgrade by one grade the chief of the Planning and Coordination Office of the National Security Planning Agency--assistant minister class--to the vice minister class. [Text] [SK161148 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Dec 83 p 1]

DJP 3rd ANNIVERSARY--Seoul, 16 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party celebrated the third anniversary of its founding in a ceremony Sunday at the party's Central Training Institute in eastern Seoul. In an opening address to the 1,700 attendants, including senior party officials and lawmakers, party Chairman Chong Nae-hyok said, "As we enter the 4th year of our party's founding, the time is coming when we must face the nation's judgment over our accomplishments." Chong called upon the attendants to overcome the obstacles that may lie ahead before the party this pre-election year with indomitable courage and unwavering spirit. "We should humbly look back on the past years to see how much we have embodied the political philosophy of party President Chon Tu-hwan and how well we have met the nation's expectations," Chong said. During the ceremony, President Chon Tu-hwan, who concurrently heads the party, honored 150 meritorious party members with citations. The party also will hold separate commemorative ceremonies at its provincial chapters Monday through Thursday, a party official said. [Text] [SK160217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 16 Jan 84]

RESIDENCE CARD HELPS NAB CRIMINALS--About 4,000 criminal suspects have been arrested and 24,000 others were booked for prosecution during the past 2 and 1/2 months since the beginning of the issuance of new resident registration cards. Korean people aged 18 and older should show up in person at their nearest administrative offices to receive residence cards or have old ones replaced with new ones. The National Police said that nearly 28,000 criminal suspects who have been at large were checked since 1 November last year when the government began issuing new resident cards. Of the total, 4,000 people were formally arrested for trial with the remaining 24,000 others booked for fines or confinement. The National Police Headquarters yesterday instructed policemen across the country to exercise prudence in seeking arrest warrants against criminal fugitives who may appear to get new registration cards. The issuance of new resident cards will continue through the end of the month with the exception of Koreans working overseas. [Text] [SK132353 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jan 84 p 8]

LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN DISCUSSED--In preparation for the situation in which the political ban is to be lifted, major political parties, including the DJP, the DKP and the KNP, are contacting not only reinstated politicians but also those whose activities are still banned and are tapping their opinions. On 19 January, a DJP source revealed that the leaders of the DKP and the KNP are seriously consulting with the reinstated politicians

about the issue of receiving them into the parties and the DJP is also keeping contact with the opposition camp. This source also noted that many of the assemblymen from the club of nonaffiliated members are knocking at the doors of the DJP, DKP and KNP, thus showing an interest in affiliation with the parties. The source revealed that most of the former politicians seemed to be interested in affiliating with the DKP and KNP. However, they also seem to worry over the fact that they may not be nominated as candidates for parliamentary election after tactlessly entering these parties. [Text] [SK200806 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 84 p 2]

CSO: 4107/067

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NAVAL APPOINTMENT--Seoul, 16 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Monday promoted Rear Adm Chong Hyon-kyong to vice admiral and appointed him as the first deputy chief of naval operations. Born in the provincial capital of Kwangju in 1932, Chong joined the Navy after graduating from the Korean Naval Academy in 1955. The admiral has served as the assistant chief of staff for operations at the Navy's headquarters. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0540 GMT 16 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

Special Tax Exemptions

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] In order to induce the strengthening of our international competitiveness and our entry into the ranks of advanced nations through the enhancement of scientific technology investments (venture capital), and in order to support this policy the government has decided to carry out major revisions in the current securities exchange system and tax system.

At the 3rd 1983 meeting for the promotion and expansion of technology held 22 November at the reception hall of the Blue House under the chairmanship of President Chon Doo-hwan, and attended by over 200 persons from the state affairs committee, the administration, and the national assembly, as well as from political parties, industry, and media, science and technology, and finance, Minister Yi Chong-o of the Ministry of Sciences and Technology stated the following in his keynote report titled, "Measures for Encouraging New Technology Investments."

Minister Yi stated: "It is urgent that we have policies fostering venture business and encouraging venture capital in order to meet international competition through quick absorption of the newest industry technology," and he reported, "In order to foster and expand venture capital, we will expand tax breaks and the development fund system, direct a portion of enterprise profits to venture investment, relax standards for listing securities, allow a system of trading securities outside the market, and push to allow investment trusts."

Advanced Purchasing System

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] As the chairman of the 3rd 1983 meeting for the promotion and expansion of technology held 22 November in the reception room of the Blue House, President Chon Doo-hwan said, "The system whereby the government purchases newly developed goods is a plan that is very encouraging to furthering technological development," and he emphasized, "In particular,

we must make it possible to produce good products by actively using a system of advance notification of purchase to give enterprises sufficient time."

In particular, President Chon said, "In the current situation where advanced countries dislike the transfer of new technology, the expansion of new technology investment through the venture capital system, which is a system for developing and industrializing new technology, is a short cut to developing advanced technology."

Expansion of Technology Investment

Seoul HANGUK KYONGCHE SINMUN in Korean 18 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] The government has decided to expand the scope of science and technology investment to the level of 2 percent of the GNP by 1986 and, in order to ensure a secure source of investment, to create a special technology development fund on the scale of 300 billion won while pursuing various policies to foster the information industry such as building 5 major computer networks and building a private sector-led technology development system of the type seen in advanced countries.

In the session on policy for the scientific and technological sector in the revised planning of the 5th 5-year economic and social development plan held at the Korean Standard Research Center in the South Chungch'ong Province Taedok Research Complex, the Ministry of Science and Technology decided to expand science and technology investment from the 1.09 percent of GNP in 1982 to the 2 percent level by 1986, the last year of the plan, and in order to increase the effectiveness of investment to induce self-regulating investment in technological development through actual incentive guarantees for business such as improving the system of tax exemptions for technological and human development expenditures and increasing financial organs' technology development funds while creating by 1988 a special technology development fund on the scale of 300 billion won in order to ensure a secure source of technological development investment.

In order to advance the industrialization of applied technology through technological innovation and to create an atmosphere of technical innovation in industry, the Ministry of Science and Technology also decided to encourage venture business and venture capital actively and to stress the diversification and expansion of the sources of venture capital.

In particular, in order to foster the information industry, the ministry decided to restructure its information industry encouragement system by strengthening the functions of the committee for fostering the information industry and to build five major state computer networks including an administration network, a financial network, and educational and research organ network, a defense network, and a public safety network in order to maintain an organic system and a nationwide information system; the ministry decided to designate a computer specialty organ responsible for computer operations for each network, and to establish and operate a software engineering research center for the development of software technology.

In addition, the ministry decided to establish an education program for the scientifically gifted in the Institute for Science and Technology and beginning in 1986, to recruit and educate 240 students per year; it also decided to develop the Taedok complex as an advanced country-type techropolis (a city with a concentration of technology), as a science park complex which is an organic unity of research center, schools, and advanced industry. In particular the ministry decided to enhance our ability to produce our own nuclear power plants so that we will have the capability of designing and building on our own a standard Korean-style nuclear power plant by 1991.

9137

CSO: 4107/030

COMPUTER SYMPOSIUM EMPHASIZES COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

Need for Long-range Strategy Cited

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 15 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] For our country's communication industry, including the computer software industry, which has been perking up in our country as well, to catch up with the advanced industrial nations like the U.S. and Japan, it is essential for us to have a long-range plan and a concentrated investment in this industry. This was declared by over 500 specialists who attended the symposium, "Strategy to Nurture the Communication Industry in Korea," which was held at the National Federation of Economic Organizations on [Friday] 11 November. They also urged an enactment of a law to nurture the communication industry.

Kang Chin-ku, President of Samsung Semiconductor Co, who analyzed computer hardware parts (computer machine) at this meeting predicted that the size of the world's semiconductor market would grow by 20 percent annually and become a \$200 billion business by 1987, although it was only a \$90 billion business in 1982. He went on to forecast that owing primarily to the development of microelectronic engineering, as with the semiconductor, the computer would become much smaller in size during the second half of the 1980's. This was in comparison with the large machines of the 1970's, and the medium and small-size machines of the first half of the 1980's.

In spite of computer technology's rapid development, our technology in this field lags far behind, though there have been some activities in the production of personal computers and the development of semiconductor technology in our country. Looking at the state of our domestic computer production technology, particularly in the case of the CRT [cathode-ray tube] terminal, we depend largely on the importing of such advanced models as the Intelligent CRT, and for most of the parts and system designs of the microcomputer.

As far as the domestic market for the large computers goes in Korea, with 19 computers per 1 million people, we are far behind the U.S., Japan and the Republic of China [Taiwan] with 248, 208, and 36 per 1 million people respectively. As to the present usage of computers in Korea, 91.2 percent of the computers are used only in simple computation works.

President Kang stressed: "If we are to raise the technical level of our communication industry, it is necessary to get a goal realistic to our available technical manpower and ability, and to have the determination to steadily move towards that goal."

Emphasis was placed on the adoption of such measures as the Research and Development Insurance System, which would be able to help expand research and development and minimize the risk of failure. Financial and tax benefits for the computer industry as in the U.S. and Japan, and the creation of a large demand for computers were also urged.

On the other hand, Choi Sung-huan, the president of Emerging Ilsin Computer Co, who focused on the analysis of softwares, said in his introductory remarks: "In the computer industry, the proportion that the communication industry occupies has jumped from 15 percent in the 1960's to 85 percent in the 1980's." He went on to stress: "In spite of that, Korea has not yet realized the importance of software. As a result, the level of this technology lags far behind."

Moreover, besides being small, the software market in our country suffers from excessive competitions and the paucity of investments for its development. Consequently, lagging most among the technologies of the communication industry is the technology for computer applications. Mr Choi stressed that "the software industry has high supplementary values and is a brain-intensive type of industry." He went on to maintain that "to raise the level of the software technology, which is behind, it is urgent that we train a larger number of computer specialists."

As of 1982, the level of the technical manpower in our country's computer field was about 9,000. Such manpower will probably be increased to 34,000 in 1986 and 217,000 in 1991. In 8 years, 20 times as many as that of today must be trained, but under the present educational system it will be difficult to train that many people. Therefore, to develop computer manpower, the following measures are said to be essential: starting computer instruction early at the elementary schools; requiring computer courses at colleges and universities; and importing the computer education system (CAI), thus improving private schools and other educational institutions.

Mr Choi emphasized that "it is necessary to promote the introduction of advanced technology by organizing the brain-pool abroad, and to develop the technology through joint efforts." He went on to stress that to expedite the development of domestic software technology, financial support along with tax benefits and the copyright protection would be urgent.

At this meeting, Professor Cho Sung-wan, a member of the Korean Science and Technology Institute, started with the premise that "since the communication industry is a new industry, an enactment of a law to nurture the communication industry would be necessary in supporting its efficient growth plan." He went on to stress that "this law must play the role of a booster for the development of the communication industry, particularly for the development of the horizontal management of both hard and software, technology and

technical personnel of the industry." Also, other specialists who attended this meeting agreed that "it is essential to make a long-range goal and to have the determination to move towards that goal one step at a time."

Development of New TV-Satellite Technology Urged

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 15 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] At the New Technology Products Exhibition, which was held between the 9 and 11 [November] at the Hyatt Hotel to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding, the Kumsung Co displayed futuristic technology in home and office automation. The DBS [expansion unknown] system and the compact disk player which reproduces sound through laser beams attracted the most attention, as these were introduced for the first time in this country. The DBS system enables people to receive directly in their own homes, TV-radio waves from communication satellites.

Satellite Broadcast Receiver

The receiver called the DBS system is an antenna through which people can receive TV-radio waves relayed from broadcast communication satellites directly. This dish-shaped antenna of 90 cm diameter (parabola) is a device which catches TV-radio waves of 12 gigahertz [GHz] transmitted from the satellite which is suspended in orbit above the earth 36,000 km high. The system widens the wave length, and sends it to TV's. Thus, it reproduces images and voices.

This device consists of three parts--indoor and outdoor units in addition to the antenna. The DBS system, developed by the research team of the Kumsung Co after spending 200 million won, promotes the direct relay method through the broadcast communication satellites of the U.S. and Japan. In preparation for the 1988 Olympic Games, our country is also stepping up its preparations for the launching of such a satellite. The prospect is bright.

Compact Disc Player (CDP)

This system, called the Digital Audio System, is an instrument which receives sound by shooting a laser beam to the compact disc (CD) which memorizes the sound in digital forms. There are three types of digital audio devices in the world--the AHD [expansion unknown] of the Victor Co, the ND [expansion unknown] of West Germany's Telefunken Co, and the CD of the Philips Co. [Netherlands]. The one developed recently by the Kumsung Co is the CD type.

12474

CSO: 4107/028

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DEFICIT REGISTERS IMPROVEMENT IN 1983

SK160225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 16 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's current account deficits in 1983 amounted to U.S.\$1.62 billion, registering an improvement of more than one billion dollars from 1982, the Bank of Korea said Monday.

According to the bank's tentative estimate of the nation's international payments position last year, exports totaled \$23.1 billion, up 10.6 percent above the previous year's mark, and imports increased 5.5 percent to \$24.8 billion, thus registering a trade deficit of \$1.65 billion. The 1983 trade deficit, however, compared favorably with the 2.6 billion dollar trade deficit the year before.

Due to lower-than-expected receipts from overseas construction projects and interest and principal payments on foreign loans, the nation recorded a deficit of \$560 million in its invisible trade last year, a \$2.4 million rise from 1982.

The nation also showed a red-ink figure of \$2.19 billion in capital transactions last year--\$1.28 billion in long-term capital transactions and \$908.8 million in short-term capital transactions. The capital transaction deficit last year recorded a rise of \$952.6 million above 1982.

Although inducement of public loans decreased and capital grants in the form of credit exports increased, the state-run Korea Development Bank's inducement of bank loans and its floating of foreign-currency-denominated bonds overseas, plus increased inducement of short-term trade credits, caused the \$2.19 billion deficit in the nation's capital transactions last year, a bank official explained.

Meanwhile, the nation's foreign exchange holdings last year amounted to more than \$6.9 billion, almost the same as in 1982, the Central Bank report said.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MINISTRY LOWERS PLANNED 1984-86 ENERGY USE

SK161230 Seoul YONHAP in English 1226 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 16 Jan (YONHAP)--The government has lowered the planned annual increase of energy consumption from 7 percent to 5.2 percent for the years between 1984 and 1986, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Monday.

The readjustment was made to follow the overall revision of the fifth 5-year economic and social development plan (1982-86).

The projected increase rate of oil consumption was adjusted down from 4.8 percent per year to 3.0 percent during the period while the increase rates for anthracite and electricity were lowered from 2.8 percent to 0.8 percent, and from 11.1 percent to 9.9 percent, respectively. However, the increase rate for bituminous coal should go up from 14.4 percent to 15.3 percent, according to ministry plans.

The share of oil out of total energy sources was 58.4 percent in 1981 while anthracite accounted for 22.4 percent of the total in that year. The ratios will go down to 50.9 percent for oil and 17.4 percent for anthracite in 1986, according to the plans.

The reliance on bituminous coal, which accounted for 10.7 percent of the total energy consumption in 1982, will be raised to 16.8 percent in 1986.

The ministry also revised the construction projects of energy facilities. The capacity for a projected oil refinery was reduced from 210,000 barrels per day (BPD), to 60,000 BPD.

Construction of nuclear power plants were also postponed by 6 to 12 months from the original schedules.

Nuclear power plants Nos 5 and 6, which had been scheduled for completion in September 1984 and September 1985, have been put off by 1 year respectively, while the construction of the No 7 plant was postponed from March 1986 to December of that year.

The completion of No 8 plant will be deferred to September 1987 from March of that year and construction of Nos 11 and 12 will be started after 1986.

The ministry estimated that total consumption of energy this year would reach 52,494,000 tons of oil equivalent (TOE), up 6 percent from 1983.

By kinds of energy sources, the nation will consume 197.4 million barrels of oil (up 2.5 percent from 1983); 21.9 million tons of anthracite (up 2.8 percent); 12.1 million tons of bituminous oil (up 29 percent); and 46,830 million KWH (up 10.2 percent) of electricity.

Korea will spend U.S.\$6,966 million this year to import energy sources--\$6,025 million for oil, \$788 million for coal, and \$153 million for uranium, according to the ministry.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

YONHAP CITES DAILY ON OUTSTANDING FOREIGN DEBT

SK190826 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 19 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's outstanding foreign loans passed the U.S.\$40 billion mark at the end of 1983. Outstanding foreign loans last year increased \$2.8 billion to reach \$40.1 billion as of 31 December, \$500 million less than the government's original projection, a daily Seoul paper reported Thursday.

The daily TONG-A ILBO said the figures are \$14.1 billion in short-term loans maturing in 1 year, a drop of \$200 million from the 1982 level, and \$26 billion in long-term loans, a \$3 billion gain.

Contracted deficits in the current account plus lowered international interest rates contributed to keeping outstanding foreign loans lower than expected last year, the paper said.

During the past year, the country induced \$7 billion in foreign capital--\$2.5 billion in commercial loans, \$2.8 billion in bank loans, \$200 million in stand-by loans from the International Monetary Fund, \$100 million in foreign investments in the country and \$1.4 billion from other sources.

Of the foreign funds induced last year, \$200 million were used for the repayment of short-term loans, \$2.5 billion for interest and principal payments on medium- and long-term loans, \$1.4 billion for supporting exports on the deferred payment basis and \$1.65 billion for paying off deficits in the current account.

The \$200 million drop in short-term loans last year was the first such drop since the second oil shock of 1979. Short-term loans increased \$1.2 billion in 1981 and \$2.5 billion in 1982.

Due to the international interest rate cuts, interest payments on foreign loans, including remittance of profits from foreign investments in the country, totaled more than \$3.4 billion last year, compared with \$3.83 billion in 1982 and \$3.65 billion in 1981, according to the report.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY REVIEWS ADJUSTED GOVERNMENT ENERGY POLICY

SK190114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Energy Policy Program"]

[Text] The government has made a downward adjustment of the nation's energy demand-supply program apparently to establish a more appropriate energy consumption structure to strengthen the ongoing energy conservation drive.

According to the Ministry of Energy and Resources, the nation's average annual energy consumption growth rate during the fifth-year economic and social development plan period (1982-86) has been lowered to 5.2 percent from the original 7.0 percent.

In this connection, the ministry also cut the average annual increase rate of oil consumption during the planned 5 years to 3.0 percent from 4.8 percent in an attempt to further reduce the country's hefty dependence on oil. The nation, which does not produce crude oil, is now projected to need 210.9 million barrels of crude oil in 1986 as compared with 182.2 million barrels in 1981.

Thus, the nation's oil component ratio to total energy needs will drop to 50.9 percent in 1986 from 58.4 percent in 1981, according to the ministry.

In general, effective energy programs applicable to a resource-poor country are quite limited and a cutback in the dependence on overseas energy resources is difficult.

The limitations are because the demand for energy consumption is rather inflexible for a considerable period, while domestic and international market terms are to fluctuate according to business fluctuations and changeable situations.

It is a step in the right direction that the government has lowered the energy demand growth rate during the 1982-86 period in consideration of a 15 percent drop in the oil prices last year and the prospect of stable oil markets in coming years.

World-renowned economic institutes share the forecast that the present oil price structure will continue this year unless an unexpected eventuality occurs.

However, the total world demand for oil is expected this year to increase as the global economic upturn is likely to be accelerated. Accordingly, pressures for further oil price cuts may phase out.

The long-term outlook for crude oil prices is as precarious as ever and involves many variable factors. Our propensity to consume energy is still relatively high as compared with other countries.

With this in mind, the energy saving program must be worked out comprehensively, not merely to curtail the energy consumption level itself, but to improve its correlations with economic growth.

During the 70's, we once experienced an annual energy consumption increase rate outpacing the economic growth rate in the same year by 20 percent.

In light of the examples in advanced and industrialized countries in the wake of the world oil crisis, the nation's energy consumption elasticity against the GNP should be further lowered.

Last year, Korea, which attained a 9.2 percent GNP growth in real terms, saw 7.8 percent in energy consumption growth, showing great improvement as compared with previous years. Noteworthy, however, is the fact that the nation's oil consumption last year grew for the first time in 4 years.

Besides the 5-year energy policy masterplan, the government is advised to work out implementation plans on a yearly basis, flexible to the world oil market situation, with an eye to maximizing the efficiency of the pan-national energy conservation drive.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCCI FORECASTS ANOTHER ECONOMIC SUCCESS IN 1984

SK200217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's 10 major industries, including auto, construction and electronics, are expected to continue last year's success in 1984 and lead the nation's economic growth, the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) forecasted Friday.

The KCCI made the prediction on the presumption that the current economic recovery in the United States, Japan and the country's other industrially advanced trade partners would further expand this year.

This year's automobile production goal is set at 335,000, compared with 245,000 vehicles produced last year. The figures break down to 270,000 for domestic sales and 57,000 for export. Last year 207,000 vehicles were sold in the domestic market and 38,000 units were delivered overseas.

The auto industry's expected stronger performance is due largely to effective, long-term business promotion strategies, including the development of new more compact and fuel-efficient models and stepped-up overseas sales, a chamber official said.

This year's production goal for electric and electronic products, which led the country's 1983 export drive, is set at U.S.\$6.5 billion. Exports will account for more than half (\$3.5 billion) of the total production, 20 percent higher than last year's level.

Domestic construction contracts this year are expected to total more than 6.6 trillion won (\$8.5 billion: one dollar is currently worth 800 won), a 17 percent rise over last year. As a result, related industries will enjoy ensuing prosperity, according to the KCCI prediction.

Due to mounting domestic demand, the production of petrochemical products this year will rise 7 to 10 percent over last year and their domestic consumption also will increase at the same pace. But exports of petrochemical products this year are expected to dwindle 15 percent from last year's level because of the declining profitability of synthetic resin product exports, the KCCI prediction said.

CSO: 4100/049

DAILY VIEWS NATION'S 1984 ECONOMIC GOAL

SK200122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Sustaining Economic Growth"]

[Text] Sin Pyong-hyon, the government's chief economic planner, this week stressed improving the nation's welfare pension system as a major intermediate-range policy goal for the late 1980s. His encouraging statement was the first tentative elaboration of the steady expansion of welfare programs promised by President Chon Tu-hwan in his policy address to the National Assembly the previous day.

Retirement pensions are obviously the heart of the national welfare plan conceived by the deputy prime minister, who is also the economic planning minister, for possible implementation in and after 1986 to cope with the increasing number of senior citizens who cannot adequately support themselves.

He also told a gathering of leading economists and industrialists belonging to the Korea Employers Federation Wednesday that Korea's economic outlook for 1984 will not be dimmed by the rising global tide of trade protectionism or the fluctuating prices of raw materials.

Korea's achievement of price stability last year attained through what he termed its "unpopular" austerity program will be the nation's chief asset in its continuing economic progress. Sin foresees only moderate inflation this year while continued growth in exports should enable Korea to weather protectionist trends abroad.

The proposed extension of full-fledged welfare benefits, including medical care together with free secondary education and decent housing, will require more national wealth to be invested in these vital areas. In the next few years the government will have to explore and multiply channels for accumulating the necessary financial resources.

To increase our national income, Deputy Prime Minister Sin called for technical innovations and diversification of our export markets to neutralize expected rises in materiel costs. Such measures are essential ingredients to bolster the resilience, viability and aggressiveness of our economy.

As we recall with dismay and bitterness, last year was marred by several banking scandals that undermined the citizenry's confidence in some financial institutions. Efforts must now be devoted to rebuilding popular trust while promoting sound work and business ethics.

Such moral revitalization is no less important than are technical and organizational renovations. Get-rich-quick schemes, selfishness, self-righteousness and assumed privileges are, as President Chon pointed out, different forms of spiritual violence that are all detrimental to a just society.

Our efforts to reform the nation's sense of economic morality must focus on ending speculative investment practices which belittle the efforts of honest, hardworking citizens, the virtue of frugality and egalitarian ideals.

The government's stabilization policy, thus far pursued with great success, has imposed burdens on our wage earners and farmers whose incomes showed little improvement. Meanwhile our entrepreneurs and industrialists tightened their belts by cutting costs, increasing productivity and streamlining their management techniques.

These trends are bound to continue through this year as the government has taken the lead by enforcing a budget freeze. But workers in lower income brackets should not be further penalized by a continuing freeze on their wages. Management and labor are supposed to work together in good faith to achieve maximum benefits for hard-pressed wage earners.

Koreans from all walks of life must continue doing their share to sustain the momentum for economic growth to achieve broader welfare benefits for all citizens.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

COMPANIES JOIN ALASKA RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SK200413 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean enterprises are engaged in Alaskan natural resource development projects in accordance with the government's policy of increasing Korean participation in overseas exploration for minerals and oil, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Friday.

Sun Eel Shipping Co., based in Seoul, will import 50,000 tons of bituminous coal from Alaska in October as the first shipment of a U.S.\$1 million development contract with Usibelli Coal Mine Inc. in Alaska, a ministry official said. Under the contract with the U.S. firm, Sun Eel will import 700,000 tons of coal in 1985 and 800,000 tons annually from 1986 through 1992, the official said.

Korea-Alaska Development Corp. (KADCO), jointly funded by four Korean companies, including Samsung and Hyundai Corporations, found a large deposit of anthracite in Alaska's Bering River area in December 1983, after 1 year of joint exploration with Chugach Natives Inc. of Alaska under a \$7.5 million development contract.

KADCO reportedly will soon begin to mine the field, which has an estimate deposit of 160 million tons of anthracite.

Energy and Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu met with U.S. Senator Frank Murkowski and Alaskan State Representative John Cowdery Thursday to discuss the expansion of resource cooperation between Korea and Alaska.

Choe explained the nation's drive for the development of overseas natural resources and called for the Alaskan state government to extend active support to Korean-U.S. joint development of coal fields, which the Korean Government is deeply concerned with, the official said.

Murkowski and Cowdery called for increased Korean imports of Alaskan coal and other energy resources, he added.

CSO: 4100/049

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC STIMULATION--Seoul, 19 Jan (YONHAP)--The government has decided not to stimulate the South Korean economy, such as early implementation of public-sector construction projects, this year as it did in 1983. The government made its decision on the presumption that a spontaneous business upturn would pervade all industries this year, an Economic Planning Board official said Thursday. The official pointed out that commodity exports are brisk these days and that the composite business warning index, which forecasts the economic climate for the succeeding 2 or 3 months, stood at 1.5 last November, indicating that the economy would improve while maintaining stability in the months to come. In addition, the government granted construction permits in November for more than 3.1 million square meters of building, 31.4 percent more than the figures registered in the same month in 1982. The increase is indicative of a booming construction market in the future, the official said. In an effort to stimulate the sagging economy, the government last year launched public-sector construction projects worth 643.4 billion won (U.S.\$824.9 million) in the first quarter. The amount is part of the 1.2 trillion won (\$1.5 billion) the government earmarked for public-sector construction projects last year. [Text] [SK190232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 19 Jan 84]

FISHERIES--Seoul, 14 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's ocean-going fishing vessels will continue to fish for tuna this year in the South-Pacific French dominions of Polynesia, and Wallis and Futuna water zones, the National Fisheries Administration (NFA) said Friday. At the end of 5 days of binational fisheries talks that ended here Friday, Korean and French officials agreed on the extension of Korean fishing operations that began in the waters in September 1980 under a bilateral fisheries pact, an NFA official said. Under the extended contract, France will allow 80 Korean vessels to catch 6,000 tons of tuna in the Polynesian zone and 72 vessels to fish for 7,680 tons in the Wallis and Futuna area over a 1-year period starting 20 January, the official said. Korea will pay about 2 million French francs for the fishing rights, the official said. In 1983, France granted a fishing quota of 6,480 tons to Korea for operations in the South-Pacific fishing zones. Korea paid 1.00 million francs for the rights. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0516 GMT 14 Jan 84]

ECONOMIC GROWTH, STABILITY--Seoul, 18 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Wednesday that the government will continue to pursue economic growth, together with stability, in 1984. Sin told a group of leading businessmen that the government will support exporters' efforts to enlarge overseas markets by offering incentives to model exporters and linking export financing to the fluctuations in the won-dollar exchange rate. The government will encourage the nation's shipyards and construction firms operating overseas to use more Korean-made component parts and ask all sectors of industry to participate in the energy conservation drive, the nation's top economic official said. He said the government's monetary policy will be geared to ensuring stability, and that small and medium-sized businesses will be given special consideration in the government's industrial policy. [Text] [SK180303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 18 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER JAPANESE SATELLITE TV

SK190901 Seoul YONHAP in English 0855 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 19 Jan (YONHAP)--A South Korean vernacular newspaper Thursday voiced grave concern over possible adverse effects and "cultural shock" from a powerful Japanese broadcast satellite scheduled to be put into orbit later this month.

Reporting that Japan will launch a "BS-2A" broadcast satellite on 23 January, the CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS said all of South Korea would be able to receive the satellite's signal.

The paper pointed out that the 100-watt capacity satellite, which will be put into actual service in May after a 3-month test run, has twice the capacity of two other Japanese communication satellites--"CS-2A" and "CS-2B"--put into orbit last year. However, the paper said, South Korea is defenseless against the new satellite because of its lack of equipment to block its signal and measure its effects.

Using the Pusan area, where Japanese TV broadcasts already can be directly received with a simple antenna, as an example, the paper expressed worry over Japanese television's violence and sexual scenes, which are expected to enter Korean living rooms indiscriminately. Pusan is Korea's largest port city on the southeastern tip of the peninsula.

According to a Japanese report to the International Telecommunications Union in 1981, the output of the satellite that currently reaches Pusan is one-fourth its total capacity in that area. It is one-tenth its output in the southern part of the country and one one-hundredth its capacity in Seoul.

The paper also quoted officials of the Korean Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Research Institute as saying that given the output power of the satellite reaching Korea, Koreans can get clear Japanese TV screen images with a 300,000 won (U.S.\$375) satellite dish.

Japan is reportedly carrying out the satellite plan without consultation with South Korean authorities because of an agreement reached between the two neighboring countries in 1978 when Japan launched a test satellite, the paper said.

Currently, Korea has no equipment to monitor the characteristics and strength of the radio waves from satellites. The Communication Ministry belatedly plans to put in an order for \$500,000 worth of overseas equipment this year for research on satellite's affects.

South Korea plans to launch its own broadcast satellite after 1987.

Two university professors, contacted by the daily, called on the government to study the Japanese satellite and provide countermeasures, the paper said. They also called for an earlier launch of Korea's own broadcast satellite to block the one-way traffic.

CSO: 4100/049

BRIEFS

KOREAN AIR LINES--Seoul, 11 Jan (YONHAP)--Korean Air Lines (KAL) Tuesday opened a flight crew training center in Incheon and an engine testing cell in Puchon, both west of Seoul. The crew training center is equipped with a Boeing 747 flight simulator, advanced computerized flight training equipment, a general aviation trainer (GAT-III) for basic and advanced instrument flight training, an inertia navigation system (INS) simulator trainer for teaching inertia navigation and carrels for self-teaching. The advantages of training on a simulator over using an actual aircraft are many. It is economical, safe and allows more effective training because it enables pilots to undergo intensive training to handle emergency situations, KAL officials said. With the opening of the center, all flight crews of the national flag carrier can program training identical to real situations. Meanwhile, the newly constructed engine test facilities covering a floor space of 2,059 square meters are capable of handling all types of aircraft engines under any weather conditions. The engine test structure has the capability of testing and maintaining an average of 200 aircraft engines annually. [Excerpt] [SK120655 Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT 11 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK TO CONTINUE TO SEEK TIES WITH NONALIGNED

SK200252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea will continue to strengthen its cooperative relations with the Third World and nonaligned member countries despite the recent U.S. decision to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). However, Secretary General Pak Pong-sik of the South Korean National Commission for UNESCO said Thursday his commission will seek ways to improve UNESCO so that it does not continue to mire its activities for political reasons.

The United States declared late last December that it would withdraw from UNESCO in 1985 because it said the organization politicized too many issues.

Pak said Korea will enhance its participation in UNESCO activities both at the body's headquarters in Paris and in regional cooperation programs. Cooperative relations with the national commissions of major member countries, as well as inter-governmental commissions, will be set up.

In addition, Pak predicted the incumbent Secretary General Amadou Mahtar M'bow is expected to maintain a tough stand against the United States because his term of office expires in 1986. However, Pak said, the United States will return to the organization if a new figure is elected as secretary general in the 1985 General Assembly.

The Korean commission had termed the U.S. decision "very regrettable" saying that "the politicalization of the UNESCO has worried us very much."

The United States, which contributes 25 percent of UNESCO's annual budget of 200 million won, was discontented with the organization's involvement in political issues, including an attempt to expel Israel from the organization. It also had argued that restrictions on the freedom of the press by the Soviet Union and Third World countries hampers the free flow of information.

The Soviet Union's contribution to UNESCO accounts for 10.41 percent of the body's annual budget. Japan pays 10.1 percent.

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MEDAL FOR LUCIA'S JOHN COMPTON--Seoul, 10 Jan (YONHAP)--Saint Lucian Prime Minister John G.M. Compton was awarded the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, the Grand Kwanghwa Medal, here Tuesday. Compton was honored in a brief ceremony at the presidential mansion, Chongwadae, where President Chon Tu-hwan bestowed the medal on him. Following the ceremony, President Chon held luncheon talks with the Saint Lucian leader over deepening cooperation between the two nations and other bilateral issues. Prime Minister Chin Ie-chong, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Ambassador to Saint Lucia Yi Kyu-hyon, Saint Lucia's Agriculture Minister Ira D'Auvergne, Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ministry Earl Huntley and Chairman of the National Department of Cooperation Leslie Clarke also were present. Prior to the meeting, Compton met with Chin to discuss ways to promote bilateral relations and the political situations surrounding the Korean peninsula. He flew into Seoul Monday for a 4-day visit at Chin's invitation. His itinerary calls for a tour of industrial facilities here and in southern Korea and a visit to the truce village of Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea. [Text] [SK100540 Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT 10 Jan 84]

THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES--Seoul, 18 Jan (YONHAP)--Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun arrived here Wednesday for a 5-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Sin Pyong-hyon. During his stay here, Phichai will meet with Sin and other government leaders to discuss ways to promote friendly relations and closer economic cooperation between the two nations. He also will call on President Chon Tu-hwan at his residence and tour industrial facilities here and in southern Korea. [Text] [SK181219 Seoul YONHAP in English 1214 GMT 18 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/049

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ESTABLISHING SUBSIDIARIES IN COSTA RICA EXAMINED

SK110450 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 11 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean corporations are examining the possibility of establishing subsidiaries in Costa Rica as a way of making the Central American nation an advanced base for the promotion of exports to South and North America, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) said Wednesday.

In a meeting held Wednesday morning under the auspices of KOTRA, South Korea's leading exporters expressed intentions to set up their subsidiaries in Costa Rica as one effort to avoid trade friction with American countries, particularly with the United States, a KOTRA spokesman said.

The United States gives Costa Rica special treatment by exempting from customs duties all Costa Rican-made products except leather products and some others, he noted.

By setting up local subsidiaries there, the source said, they also expect an easy access to the European market because the European Community (EC) gives all of the Central American nation's products special favors under the generalized scheme of preferences (GSP).

Their meeting was occasioned by visiting Costa Rican Exports and Investment Minister Mario Carvajal Herrera who earlier called for business operation of Korean firms in his country.

Carvajal, now here on an official visit, said his country will extend good investment opportunities to Korean firms. For example, any South Korean corporation that invests in Costa Rica's free trade zones will receive tax favors for 10 years, he added.

Some experts say Costa Rica's location makes it one of the best countries in South and North America for South Korean investment. Last year, the two-way trade volume between South Korea and Costa Rica stood at U.S.\$37 million.

CSO: 4100/049

BRIEFS

VENEZUELA SEEKS AGRICULTURAL, OIL REFINING TIES--Seoul, 17 Jan (YONHAP)--Venezuela has a keen interest in developing joint ventures with South Korea in the fields of agro-industrial work and oil refining, the Venezuelan ambassador to Seoul said Tuesday. Ambassador Alvaro Barrios Baptista made his comments in a written interview with the KOREA TIMES, an English-language daily published here. The South American nation hopes to see bilateral commercial trade between the two countries continue to grow and will make its utmost effort to sell to Korea Venezuelan coffee, cocoa beans and other commodities that have never been exported to Korea in large quantities, Barrios said. He cited other items his country wants to export to South Korea in greater amounts such as oil, iron and aluminum. Meanwhile, commenting on the international situation, the Venezuelan ambassador said Third World countries should provide equilibrium for world peace in the ever-mounting arms race between super powers. [Text] [SK170232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 17 Jan 84]

IMPORTERS TO PAY MORE CUSTOMS--Seoul, 18 Jan (YONHAP)--The Korean Customs Administration reportedly decided to levy duties on the advertising expenses of local dealers handling imported finished goods and raw materials sold under foreign brands, including Coca-Cola and Fuji film. Advertising expenses are part of the costs to be ascribed to the foreign exporters, the vernacular daily DONG-A ILBO said, quoting customs officials' explanation on the measure. The paper added that the administration decided to levy the duties retroactive to 1 January 1983. Under the new measure, the Korea Fuji Film Co, local dealer of Japanese-made Fuji film, will have to pay 2.3 billion won (U.S.\$2.87 million) in customs on their advertising outlay in 1983, while Doosan Ind. Co, which sells Kodak films in Korea, should pay 200 million won (\$250,000) DONG-A said. The customs agency also instructed Korean makers of soft drinks such as Coca Cola and Pepsi Cola and some cosmetics manufacturers to submit to the administration detailed records of outlays made for advertisements, it said. [Text] [SK181125 Seoul YONHAP in English 1112 GMT 18 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/049

KIM-IL-SONG CALLS FOR INCREASED ECONOMIZATION, PRODUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Reinforce the Struggle To Economize in Every Sector"]

[Text] Economization means increased production. Therefore, our party particularly emphasizes the significance of economization in moralizing the current production at a high level and in stepping up socialist economic construction, and demands that we further strengthen the struggle to economize in every sector of the people's economy.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song has instructed us as follows:
"We must oppose manifestations of waste in every sector and unit of the people's economy and by strengthening the economization struggle, we must manage our nation's economy even more frugally by producing even more with existing materials, equipment, and labor." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, Vol. 8 p 363)

It is the proper duty of functionaries and workers to reinforce the struggle to economize with the attitude of masters toward the nation's housekeeping. Presently, our country is provided with a strong economic base which can guarantee the unlimited prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of many generations to come. Accordingly, the more functionaries and workers reinforce the struggle to economize, manage housekeeping frugally, and effectively utilize it in every sector and at every unit of the people's economy, the more we can achieve in production and raise even higher the level of the current people's livelihood.

Functionaries and workers are in charge of production and control. Increased production and the struggle to economize are the tasks of workers themselves who are the masters of the nation. And in ever increasing social wealth are indeed the shares of workers themselves. Accordingly, all functionaries the workers with master-like interest and attitude toward the nation's housekeeping must take care of, manage, and economize raw materials, materials, and all other means of production that they handle, and most effectively utilize them for increased production. Any material wealth of the nation, no matter what it is, has been achieved at the cost of the bloody struggle and creative labor of our people. Therefore, even a slight waste is tantamount to wasting the precious efforts of our people and ourselves.

We are on the path of making revolution. And our people face the important revolutionary task of brilliantly implementing the long-term tasks of socialist economic construction. In the manner expected of those who wage revolution, all functionaries and workers must possess the important characteristic of carrying out the economic tasks performed by the party on their own by living frugally, and by mobilizing and utilizing all reserves for economization.

As the scale of the economy today expands and the level of technical provisions is upgraded, the potential for increased production and economization has become greater. Given this condition, if we further reinforce the struggle to economize, we can achieve a new great shift in normalizing production and in implementing the vast tasks of capital construction. Functionaries and workers in every sector must maximally utilize the vast economic assets and production potential of the nation to brilliantly implement the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 major long-term targets by further intensifying the struggle to economize.

What is important in intensifying the struggle to economize is that functionaries and workers highly display a frugal and tight work style and housekeeping spirit in all phases of production and construction.

Beginning with the homes and places of work, production and consumption are part of the life of workers and are advanced ceaselessly everywhere. Because of that, using one's mind and endeavoring keenly every time and everywhere is the day-to-day spirit of life that must be achieved. To be concerned only with building a strong economic base for the country, to be unmindful of being frugal with resources already provided, and to be immersed only in carrying out production plans regardless of the consumption of labor and materials are not part of the lifestyle of a sound manager. Only if a person knows how to economize on even one manhour of labor, one gram of raw materials and materiel, one kilowatt of electric power, and a handful of rice as the housekeeping becomes expanded and it becomes affluent, then can he be called a true housekeeper of the nation and the people.

In formulating plans, proceeding with production, guiding the processes of management activity, and everything related to them, functionaries and workers must meticulously check and tightly calculate how to produce and build more and better with whatever is available so as to bring more profit to the state. Then they must struggle to systematically reduce the material consumption level and the per won consumption level. This is an important spirit that functionaries must acquire in the current struggle to economize.

In legal rules and regulations are shown working rules to be observed in acquiring a tight work style and in frugally managing the nation's housekeeping.

Functionaries and workers must thoroughly observe in their task and laboring life the demands of the control order for labor, state and social property, standard operational procedures, and technical regulations as established in legal rules and regulations. Party organizations and administrative and economic organs must see to it that the spirit of maximally economizing all manpower and material resources of the nation so as to produce and build more fully permeates all units; and they effectively carry out indoctrination and guidance and control so as to make that spirit become a spirit and noble morality of the entire society.

It is important to fully establish technical and economic countermeasures for economization among all units.

In order to reap proper success in the struggle to economize, we must more effectively build a material-technical base, from completely building material storage facilities and production processes to providing measuring and metering devices, and effectively utilize such economic means as the independent economic accounting system. What is important in this aspect is to normalize production at a high level and to improve the quality of products. In our country production is a cooperative production organized at the society-wide scale. Given the condition that in all sectors production activity and management processes are organizationally geared to each other and progressed, if any factory and enterprise violates planning rules and fails to adequately guarantee the quality of products, it will result in vast waste of social labor.

Therefore, functionaries must completely implement state plans by day and by index as demanded by the party. They must responsibly carry out economic organizations and production command to guarantee the quality of raw materials, materials, and cooperative production.

Today our nation's economy is tightly organized without precedent, and its production processes have been firmly transformed into technical processes. Given this condition, the most effective way of economizing is to innovate technology.

Party organizations and all functionaries must let technicians and workers boldly accept into production the achievements of advanced technology and modern science, including presses, die forging, welding, insulation material processing technology. By doing so can they raise in every way the utilization rate of labor, facilities, and materials, make products lightweight, and achieve epoch-making successes in the struggle to economize.

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